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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JANUARY 1984

Islamic Summit

Muslim leaders participating in the Fourth Summit of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) in Casablanca have agreed to Egypt's return to the ICO, WAKH reported, despite "strong opposition" from Syria, Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia noted by KUNA. In closed-session debates, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat argued in favor of Egypt's readmittance, as did Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, AFP and INA reported. In his speech to the summit, Ibrahim said the "Arabs cannot liberate an inch except with the return of Egypt," INA added.

Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in his speech referred to the Guinean president's proposal to readmit Egypt as "a bomb that will blow up the Arabs," Tripoli radio stated. Jallud said Egypt is "now playing the role of the policeman in place of the shah of Iran" and accused it of trying to "Arabize" the Camp David agreement. Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi said that although Tunisia would like to see Egypt regain its position within the ICO, it "might not be appropriate" to raise this issue under present circumstances as the reasons for its suspension still remain, Tunis radio reported.

In a related development, "sources" in Casablanca denied that a delegation had left for Iran with the purpose of inviting it to the summit, KUNA reported, although the invitation to participate still applies.

Meetings continued along the sidelines of the summit, with Baghdad Voice of PLO radio citing separate contacts between Yasir 'Arafat and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti, and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. According to SANA, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denied holding any meetings with 'Arafat, while Amman radio reported individual discussions between Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan and 'Arafat and 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Saudi consul is being held captive by the Islamic Jihad in the southern suburb of Beirut. Shi'ite extremists have prevented moderates from approaching the building and are being supported and directed by a "foreign intelligence service" which has officers in the area, the radio charged. The radio also linked the envoy's kidapping with the recent arrival in West Beirut of a terrorist nicknamed "Kissinger."

Iran-Iraq War

One of two Iranian aircraft raiding a residential area in As-Sulaymaniyah was shot down in a dogfight with Iraqi warplanes, which all returned safely to base, Iraq announced in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Two children were killed and 18 civilians were wounded in the Iranian raid, the communique stated.

However, in a statement broadcast by Tehran Radio, Iran's military command asserted that all Iranian planes returned safely to base after bombing and partially destroying the Iraqi military base at Kalaleh. Iraq's claim that the raid was directed against civilian targets may be designed to justify an imminent Iraqi attack on Iranian civilian areas, IRNA noted in a related report.

Iran

Three Iranian "patriots" were killed in an armed clash with revolution guards in Tehran on 16 January, the clandestine Radio Iran reported.

Israel

Although the convening of the Jordanian Parliament might have led Jordan along the "positive course" of advancing toward negotiations with Israel, Jordan opted not to follow such a course and, to Israel's regret, there are signs pointing in the "opposite direction," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Shamir advised Jordan to "dissociate" itself from the Rabat and Fes summit resolutions and declare its willingness to join the peace process on the basis of the Camp David accords. Shamir also reaffirmed Israel's willingness to negotiate with Jordan but said the latter must choose between negotiations with Israel and with the "terrorists."

Jordan

The House of Representatives elected seven deputies to fill the vacant West Bank seats and its speaker, 'Akif al-Fayiz, subsequently revealed that elections for the vacant East Bank seats will be held within the next 2 months, Amman radio reported.

Sudan-Ethiopia

Large numbers of Ethiopian soldiers and civilians have crossed into northeast Sudan fleeing from Eritrean guerilla forces which captured three Ethiopian border towns, SUNA reported.

Karmal Visits Infantry Division, Addresses Officers

LD190756 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul, January 18 *BAKHTAR* — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of Revolutionary Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the DRA, visited several parts of infantry division eight of the Central Army No. 1 here today.

Addressing the Army officers, Babrak Karmal on behalf of the PDPA CC praised the heroism of the Army officers and added that with having such a liberatory Army no foreign power would be able to launch aggression against our country.

Earlier Babrak Karmal asked questions about the combat capability, the draft of the Army personnel, political enlightenment of the soldiers and others from the concerned commanders to which they answered satisfactorily.

Later Babrak Karmal visited several classrooms, canteens, dormitories and other places. He also approved an extra-ordinary promotion for one of the officers who had rendered extra-ordinary services.

Counterrevolutionaries Arrested in Herat, Jowzjan

LD181745 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Our country's vigilant security forces, true defenders of the April Revolution and of our working people, recently crushed 30 counterrevolutionaries in Sawab village, Enjil District, Herat Province, and arrested a number of them.

According to a report from the security forces in Herat Province, a large quantity of assorted weapons was seized from these enemies of the people, the homeland, and the revolution.

According to another report from Jowzjan Province, a group of four counterrevolutionaries belonging to the so-called Harakat-e Enqelabe Eslami were arrested by the security forces of Jowsjan Province, together with their leader Daud. Four weapons, hand grenades, and documents proving their link with rebel bands outside the country were seized from these lunatic murderers.

Zia Begum Stresses Preconditions for Dialogue

BK181711 Dhaka SANGBAD in Bengali 13 Jan 84 p 1, 8

[By Qasim Humayun]

[Text] Begum Khalida Zia, senior vice chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP], said: The undemocratic and adamant attitude of the government has become an obstacle in the way of the transition to democracy. The government is pushing the people toward a movement by not accepting their demands. To achieve these national demands, we remain steadfast to our earlier declared program.

This was stated yesterday by Begum Khalida Zia in a written reply to a *SANGBAD* correspondent who asked: You said that without the acceptance of the preconditions, including open political activity, you will not participate in the dialogue. The government has refused to accept the preconditions. Under this situation, what will be your future course of action?

Following are Begum Khalida Zia's replies to other questions of the *SANGBAD* correspondent:

Question: Was there any negotiation with the president or any of his respresentatives after the dialogue [with the political parties] began? The government says that efforts are being made to bring the 7-party alliance to the dialogue. What have you to say in this regard?

Answer: No. The government says many things for its own convenience. There cannot be any talk with the government unless it accepts our preconditions. The question of taking part in the dialogue does not arise without the acceptance of our conditions.

Question: The 15-party alliance has demanded that the 1972 Constitution (?prior to the) 4th Amendment be restored. What is your opinion on the restoration of the Constitution?

Answer: We want the restoration of the suspended Constitution of 24 March 1982.

Question: You have demanded that the election of Parliament be held prior to the presidential election. What time will be acceptable to you for the holding of parliamentary elections?

Answer: We want the holding of parliamentary elections before the next monsoon season.

Question: The government has started the local bodies elections. The elections of the union councils have already been completed. The elections of 77 municipal councils will be held on 11 February. Besides this, according to the government announcement, the elections of the subdistrict councils are expected to be held on 24 March. What do you have to say in this regard?

Answer: No one wants elections of the subdistrict councils before the parliamentary elections. Our views on it were made clear in the 5-point program.

Question: Your demand is that the members of Parliament elected in the parliamentary election will decide on the country's constitution. This leads us to presume that you want some amendments to the Constitution. Is there any definite proposal or decision of the BNP or the 7-party alliance in this regard?

Answer: The 7-party alliance came into being on the basis of the 5-point program. There is no clause in that alliance dealing with amendment of the Constitution. However, the BNP wants the restoration of the suspended Constitution of 24 March 1982.

Pakistan Delegation Arrives for Panel Talks
BK181625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A Pakistani official delegation arrived in New Delhi today to take part in the meeting of the two Indo-Pakistan subcommissions beginning tomorrow. An official spokesman said today that the Indian delegation was given a clear indication that it should adopt a constructive and positive approach to impart substance to the Indo-Pakistan relations.

One of the subcommissions will discuss cooperation in education, social sciences, culture, and sports. The other will deal with travel, tourism, and consular matters. The two subcommissions will review the progress made after the first meeting of the two groups in Islamabad in June last year, when the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission was set up. They will hold their concluding session on Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Indian delegation, which took part in the meetings of the two subcommissions on trade and economic matters in Islamabad, returned to New Delhi today.

Earlier, addressing the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr Abid Hussain, said entrepreneurs of India and Pakistan should be allowed to set up industries in each other's country. He said the two sides have tried to meet their requirements from each other as much as possible. Imports should be made in such a way that industries of the exporting country are not adversely affected.

Congress-I Workers 'Court Arrest' in West Bengal
BK181613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] In West Bengal, several thousand Congress-I workers courted arrest today, violating prohibitory orders in various areas. They were protesting against the arrest of three of their party leaders in connection with the recent black flag demonstration against the Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, in Calcutta. Those arrested include Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, Mr Somen Mitra, and Mr Sudip Bandhapadhyya.

In Calcutta itself, about 1,000 party workers courted arrest. Congress-I workers tried to disrupt the transport service by setting up roadblocks in different parts of the state. According to the director general of police, there were attempts to set fire to passenger buses in Howrah town and Howrah in the 24 Paraganas District.

In another incident at Kancharapara in the 24 Paraganas, police had to fire 8 rounds to disperse a violent crowd. No one was injured.

The Congress-I has advised its unit in West Bengal to observe complete restaint and not to create any law and order problem. The party general secretary, Mr Chandulal Chandrakar, said in New Delhi today that this has been conveyed to prevent any misunderstanding arising out of the party's activities in the state.

Vajpayee Scores Congress-I Agitation in Kashmir
BK181449 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, today criticized the Congress-I for the agitations in Jammu and Kashmir. He alleged that it is trying to dislodge the constitutionally elected government in the state.

He also told newsmen in Kota that the Punjab tangle can be solved only by a tripartite meeting.

Escalation of Violence Before Elections Feared
BK190949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 19 Jan 84

[By Joel Henri]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Jan 19 (AFP) — With general elections less than a year away, political violence in the Indian states of Punjab, West Bengal, Kashmir and Karnataka has left more than 10 people dead, hundreds injured and thousands arrested in less than a week, according to official police figures.

Indian observers fear that the violence will escalate in the run up to the elections, scheduled for January 1985 at the latest, though they could be called early, according to opposition parties which are trying to unite.

In Punjab last night, 16 people were seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded in a cinema house in the capital of Amritsar. This brought to 250 the number of victims in the 17-month Sikh protest movement calling for greater religious and political autonomy for the northwestern state.

Ahead of the elections, the Sikh party Akali Dal is trying to bring together most moderate autonomists under its banner. But it is confronted with Sikh extremists who are seeking independence for Punjab, which they call Khalistan in their propaganda, and with Hindu and Sikh militants of the Congress Party who held a majority of the local assembly which dissolved last October.

In Calcutta, capital of West Bengal, violence pits congress militants against those of the majority Marxist Communist Party of India (CPI-M). 2,000 Congress members have been arrested over the past 48 hours following violent clashes with the state police, according to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI).

Today, a general strike was called in Kashmir to protest what the chief minister called "attempts at destabilization by Mrs. Gandhi's government." Press reports today said the strike appeared to be followed.

During a day-long general strike yesterday, two people were reportedly killed and 20 injured in Bangalore, the state capital of Karnataka in the south, in confrontations between local police and a small party which have been demanding that the local language of Kannada be recognized as a state language.

The Congress Party controls 16 of the Indian union's 22 states and 355 seats out of 543 in the Lower House of Parliament.

Observers believe that the Congress Party will win the next elections with 35 to 40 per cent of the vote, and that only an unlikely alliance of both leftist and rightist opposition could jeopardize its chances of winning. Aware of the poor image created by the violent activities of its militants, mainly in Bengal and Kashmir, the Congress Party today called on its supporters to show restraint in a circular published in the New Delhi press.

Curfew in Bangalore Said To Bring 'Normalcy'
BK190316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Normalcy has returned in parts of the Bangalore city where a curfew was instituted following violence in the wake of a 1-day bundh [strike] yesterday. The city police commissioner told our Bangalore correspondent that no untoward incidents were reported from the sensitive areas where police patrolled the whole night.

As reported earlier, two persons were killed and seven injured in the stabbing incidents in the bundh. The chief minister, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, has appealed to the people to maintain law and order. The leader of the Congress-I opposition in the assembly, Mr (Veerappa Moili), and the state Pradesh Congress-I committee president, Mr K.H. Patil, has severely criticized the state government for its failure to maintain peace in the state.

Soviet Group Arrives for Technology Trade Talks
BK181459 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] A high-level Soviet delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Smelyakov, today arrived in New Delhi to discuss the transfer of Soviet technology to India. The delegation is comprised of heads of (?many) departments of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and chiefs of seven Soviet trade organizations.

Work To Begin on Border Fence With Bangladesh
BK190341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The construction of a barbed wire fence along the Indo-Bangladesh border in Assam is expected to start by March. Disclosing this at a news conference in New Delhi yesterday, the Assam chief minister, Mr Saikia, said the fence along the Assam border might be completed in about 2 years. On tribunals for detecting foreigners, the chief minister said guidelines are likely to be issued shortly.

Mr Saikia, who also met the prime minister, said that Mrs Gandhi will visit Assam next month.

Yaqub Khan Comments on Foreign Policy

GF161400 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 11 Jan 84 p 1

["Exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan by *NAWA-E WAQT* staff correspondents Arif Nizami, Bashir Arshad, and Tariq Warsi in Islamabad — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Yaqub Khan] As you all know, Pakistan is facing an unusual situation and we can find many such examples in the recent past. The problems facing Pakistan at the moment are all known to you — the situation on the eastern and western borders, the tension in the area at one end of which Pakistan is situated, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the revolution in Iran, the possibility of the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, and in both cases there is a clash and conflict of the interests of the superpowers.

In the Middle East, Lebanon is the victim of Israel's aggression. The superpowers are deeply involved in the entire area. Tension has also increased in Western Europe especially after the deployment of Soviet and U.S. missiles in the region and there are also conflicts mushrooming in other parts of the world, for example, in the West Indies, South America, the Polisario, Sahara, and SWAPO on the African Continent. The superpowers' interests are also at stake in Kampuchea. All this is taking place when presidential elections are due to be held in the United States, the Soviet president is ailing,and elections are due to take place in India and Pakistan. A new situation has been created by the revolution in Iran.

On the international level, there are economic problems and stagnation, while unemployment and inflation are spiraling. The decrease in oil prices has also affected the economic conditions in the Gulf region and all these circumstances have created a special atmosphere. Conditions have arisen which concern us directly and the question is: With the resources at our disposal, the present economic and political situation,and with the cards that we hold and in the light of the mutual ties that we have forged and despite less than cordial relations with some, can we strengthen our cause in a manner that is in harmony with our sovereignty, freedom, regional and ideological safety and advantageous to our economic links?

In brief, as far as our western border is concerned, we do not think that the Afghanistan issue will be resolved with the use of force. We are trying to resolve it through the good offices of the United Nations and with the support of the international community.

With regard to Iran, we have tried to dispel all doubts and fears of this brother nation after the revolution and to assure Iran that we want to maintain fraternal relations and a neutral stance vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war. Our efforts have proved quite fruitful and our relations improved in many fields such as the economic and cultural fields.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, we tried to play a positive role so that we could find a peaceful solution. Our president made some efforts in this respect personally and through the peace committee. Unfortunately, we were not successful although not due to any shortcoming of our own.

There could be many weaknesses in our policy and errors as well. If you assess the situation in general, you possibly might discover where we have erred and we welcome your criticism. I am happy to have you contact me whenever possible and I shall be pleased to have your guidance, suggestions, and opinions. And now, I am ready for your questions.

[Bashir Arshad] Circumstances have dragged us into a state where we are poised between two powers and, unfortunately,they are both antagonistic and aggressive. We think that the Eastern power wants us to bow down while the Western power wants us to go along with it, that is cooperate with it. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Yaqub Khan] Regarding your point about the Eastern power, we can say that India wants to dominate us to establish its superiority. As far as foreign policy is concerned, in political affairs if India wants to give us a special "direction" that we should be friendly with these and unfriendly with those or any other which would jeopardize our freedom or national security vis-a-vis the UN Charter then it is certainly "domination." If God forbid, they interfere in our internal affairs and suggest that certain rights be given to a particular area or certain steps are taken that are tantamount to interference in our domestic affairs or if we are involved in any form of interference and we do not protest or allow another country to formulate our foreign policy then again it is domination.

Thus, as far as India is concerned, please note that we have not compromised on our principles with India nor are we ever going to do so. There is no question of Indian dominance despite the fact that it is India's dearest wish to do so and that could only happen if it were accepted.

On the other hand, the point in our relations with the Soviet Union is that we have differences on the question of Afghanistan which are quite severe and which are due to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in order to eliminate the tension we are working along the same lines I mentioned and which are aimed at indirect negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations and to seek a peaceful solution; these talks have the approval of the Soviet Union.

Our position is that our relations with Afghanistan do not lessen in their social quality and we want to expand our relations in the economic, commercial, and other fields with our neighbor and the superpower. Although we have very fundamental differences with the Soviet Union, they should not be allowed to mar our relations, based on mutual interests. The Soviet Union has assisted us in setting up a steel mill, the Guddu thermal project, power projects, oil prospecting, a tractor factory, housing complexes, and other projects. New trade pacts have been signed and bilateral trade will increase by 80 percent. Cultural relations exist between the two countries and though they are not exemplary, the Soviet leaders have informed me and President Ziaul Haq that they want to strengthen such ties. This is the difference between our relations with India and the Soviet Union.

[Bashir Arshad] It is obvious that this is the main difference between the attitudes of the Soviet Union and India toward Pakistan.

[Yaqub Khan] On the question of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union wants assurances which are harmonious with its intervention in Afghanistan. Therefore, I feel that except for the Afghan issue, we have no differences with the Soviet Union.

[Bashir Arshad] We presented India with a nonaggression pact in response to which it presented a "friendship pact," and on its insistence, we agreed to form a joint commission. There were sessions of the joint commission and subcommission meetings but recently Mrs Gandhi announced that India's friendship pact should be accepted. In the West [as published], they (the Soviet Union) have deemed the negotiations "a step in the right direction" at the United Nations and here as well, but now they are clamoring for direct negotiations.

[Yaqub Khan] The Indians?

[Bashir Arshad] No the Soviets.

[Yaqub Khan] As far as the "friendship" and "nonaggression" pacts are concerned, the foreign ministers of both countries will discuss them. Our hope is that an agreement of this kind should be on strong, solid foundations and can only be achieved on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Any unjust pact cannot be based on equality. It would be defective from the beginning and it would not be solid or durable. History is full of examples of such agreements which turned out to be walls of sand which quickly collapsed. If we make such an agreement with India, it will not be durable and stable. Therefore, we want to have an agreement based on mutual dignity and respect.

In other words, I think that the right atmosphere must be created for a nonaggression pact and the situation is now being discussed. Our efforts will continue and we will have talks and meetings with Indian authorities. We are under the impression that they have not postponed these negotiations indefinitely and they will return to the negotiations soon. Hence, there will be progress and this is what we want. So this takes care of the problem with India!

You mentioned the Soviet Union. Some people believe that we should have direct talks with the Karmal government. My view is that we reject direct talks with the Karmal government on certain basic principles. For example, before Karmal, we kept up our direct ti[illegible] with other governments which were communist as well and which came into power under conditions which were not very assuring to us, but even then we maintained relations with them. President Ziaul Haq also visited Kabul during Taraki's time. We maintained ties with the Afghan governments which were communist but Karmal came to power riding on Soviet tanks. The Afghan people have rejected him, which shows that they are opposed to the Karmal administration and (Soviet) occupation. Any direct talks with the Karmal administration by us is tantamount to giving it a legal status quo.

What guarantee is there that the talks will be successful? Can we fix a specific time and date for the departure of these forces immediately by direct negotiations? The proposal for direct talks is illogical. It will not have any effect on the results of negotiations nor does it provide any guarantee. There is no possibility that direct negotiations will speed up the solution of the salient matters.

I do not know whether to say this or not but if I am asked I will be happy to say that such negotiations would be against our national interests and principles. We would then become isolated from our dearest friends, the Muslim nations. The majority of the members of the Nonaligned Movement who have been on our side will abandon us. Such a step would alienate our own people. We have given shelter to 3 million Afghan refugees. It would have a negative effect on our relations with the PRC, the United Nations, the Muslim world, and our Arab brothers and countries. It is even possible that it would adversely affect our relations with Iran. This is why we do not take such a step—we would have to sacrifice not only our principles and interests but we would also be cut off from the whole world!

[Question] Isolated from all 116 countries of the world?

[Yaqub Khan] It is easy for you to say 116 but if we completely reverse our position, what prestige will we have left? They will say: You have deceived us. My opinion on talks with the Soviet Union is....

[Arif Nizami] If negotiations with the Soviet Union mean as you said, to do what it wants, then where is the needle stuck?

[Yaqub Khan] Yes. The meaning of negotiations with the Soviet Union is that we should do as they tell us to do. Mr Diego Cordovez (UN secretary-general's special envoy) is due to come here at the end of March. For the record, he will work on a document to be endorsed by Pakistan and Afghanistan, which will explain how far these talks have progressed so that there will be no retreat by either side because if attitudes continue to change, we cannot proceed and we will have to rediscuss the issues already covered.

We are attempting to cover difficult terrain and we will continue to work with a constructive approach. The Soviet Union has assured us that it will continue to help us in resolving these disputes. I cannot predict complete success nor will I raise your hopes but I will say that when the attitude is positive there is no need to be apprehensive and, if we lose heart, it will invite failure. We will continue to strive with a positive approach but we will not compromise on principles. We will maintain our stance which we have reiterated in the past and we will continue to forge ahead with perseverance. I cannot make any definite predictions on the negative or positive aspects of this issue or give any guarantees.

[Arif Nizami] You say that resolving the issue will be a gradual process but the Soviet ambassador, who was interviewed by *NAWA-E WAQT*, said a lot of things like Pakistan's friends have initiated an undeclared war from Pakistani soil and the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will take joint action against this.

[Yaqub Khan] As far as I know, the Soviet envoy's views expressed in his interview with you was in connection with action not on the (Afghan) borders but within the country in order to end those activities. I do not think he meant an attack on our borders. It is a fact that our airspace has been repeatedly violated as a result of which some people were killed. We have lodged repeated protests and we explained that Pakistan is not responsible for such acts and that we have the right to defend our

territory. I will not elaborate on any remarks made by the Soviet ambassador.

[Arif Nizami] There are reports that the Soviet Union is trying to impose a "Soviet system." If it succeeds in making deals with certain Afghan mujahidin groups or if it wins over the urban population, what will be our position? We do not have enough time to counteract these actions.

[Yaqub Khan] This is a good question. When I say that the process is slow, I do not mean that Pakistan wants it to be so. I merely wish to tell you and your readers not to raise your expectations during the next few months.

[Arif Nizami] As far as our foreign policy is concerned, some critics, especially pro-U.S. ones, feel that it has resulted in alienating one great power and we have even invited possible aggression. On the other hand, we do not have very strong relations with the United States so that it could assist us in the event of Soviet aggression. Therefore, some circles have advocated that we should provide bases for the United States so that ties with it may be consolidated. Some criticize Pakistan's membership in the nonaligned organization as Mr Yusuf Khattak said recently that if we burned the nonaligned resolutions, there would be nothing left. Similarly, U.S. visiting professors advise us to strengthen ties with the United States and avoid agreements with the Soviet Union.

[Yaqub Khan] I think I will enjoy answering your question. First of all, I would like to tell you that the president also said that in the event of aggression, Pakistan's 85 million people do not need any outside help. With their fortitude, determination, and invincible fervor, they can combat every danger you have mentioned. As you mentioned, we need to equip our forces with the latest in armaments and giving bases to the United States do not constitute an answer to the threatening danger from the western border. The real answer is that Pakistan defends its own territory. Pakistan's freedom, stability, economic prosperity, and sovereignty are reasons for the overall stability of the area and, therefore, Pakistan's role must be further reinforced. This will benefit those countries of the area that want peace.

[Bashir Arshad] You said that if we have direct talks, it will not please Iran. What is Iran's position in this matter? We keep it informed of the developments and Mr Cordovez's visits as well. The Iranians denounce Soviet aggression more than we do.

[Yaqub Khan] As you know, Iran's position is that it does not want to become a party due to certain "personal" reasons which it has explained. If you wish, I can repeat these, but Iran has asked to be kept informed of the situation although we insist that it should actively participate and we hope it will. As a free independent country it has the right to decide.

Other countries have also adopted a stance similar to Iran that the Afghan mujahidin are to be included in the talks. As far as the United Nations is concerned, it accepts the Karmal government and these talks can only continue under the auspices of the United Nations otherwise we would have had to find a new formula.

[Arif Nizami] The Pakistani people think that we have been cowed by India. We say that we want to be friends. We do not want to say anything about the Indian Muslims but Mrs Gandhi continues to be aggressive. Our conjecture is that India interferes indirectly in our affairs. Do you think it is because there is danger of an attack from India?

[Yaqub Khan] Since you refuse to give up, we will discuss this question. As you know, the president and I have said repeatedly and I reiterate it here that India's attitude has always been contrary to the norms of the Muslim world and a lot has been written about it in the newspapers. Our stance is that Pakistan's overall relations with India must be based on cordiality and be free of tension and we should not ignore this wish. Some people feel disheartened about seeing the lack of reciprocity. A review of the relations between the two countries shows that the differences are quite severe. We consider our policy correct because any other policy would only escalate tension. Confrontation will increase and such a policy will be meaningless and aimless. At a time when there is already tension in the area, we should not be incited on any pretext and as far as defense is concerned, every country must be prepared to accept the challenge. Diplomacy should continue to strive to reduce confrontation and tension and efforts must be made to lessen the tension.

[Tariq Warsi] There are some U.S. circles who are against Pakistan, who think the United States is pressing Pakistan not to make any deal with the Soviet Union.

[Yaqub Khan] This is absolutely false. There has been no pressure from the United States on us. In fact, the United States has indicated on many occasions that it approves of such negotiations and it has given us tangible proof of the fact. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz have told us orally and in writing and their spokesmen have also said the same. Even now consultations regarding the negotiations are still going on. Never have we felt that we were being pressed, therefore such speculation is utterly false. I cannot say whether in the future this may happen or not but at the moment it is utterly false.

[Tariq Warsi] For a strong and stable foreign policy, the support of its people is necessary. Do you think that with Pakistan's present infrastructure such support is necessary?

[Yaqub Khan] Such support is abolutely necessary and the government is trying to obtain such support. I hope it will soon be forthcoming, by the grace of God, and efforts continue in this direction.

Muscat: 2,000 Afghan Refugees Come From Iran

GF181756 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pakistani sources reported that there are 2,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan who came across the borders from Iranian territories. These sources reported that these refugees have settled in Chagai region in Baluchistan and that the flow of refugees increased during the past 4 weeks although it currently has stopped.

According to official statistics, there are now over 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. They left their land and homes during the past 4 years after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Talks Held on Trade Cooperation With Iran

BK190422 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pakistan and Iran have expressed their desire to expand their existing trade relations. This was stated at a high-level meeting held in Islamabad today on trade cooperation between Pakistan and Iran. The Iranian delegation was informed that the Pak-Iran joint venture on shipping was expected to start functioning soon for increased flow of shipment of goods through the sea route between the two countries. It was also informed that a delegation of Pakistan railways would soon visit Iran to discuss problems of traffic from Pakistan to Zahedan.

The Iranian delegation was headed by the deputy minister for commerce, Mr Abedi, and the Pakistan delegation by the federal secretary for commerce, Mr Izharul Haq.

Trade, Economic Cooperation With India Discussed

BK190434 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Matters relating to trade and economic cooperation between Pakistan and India were discussed in Lahore today by the Indian delegation to the joint Pakistan-India subcommission on trade with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The leader of the Indian delegation hoped that the joint statement relating to accords on various areas of cooperation would start a new era for the improvement of relations between the two countries.

The president of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Syed Mohsin Raza Bukhari, said it was really encouraging that sincere efforts were in progress for close cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

The subcommissions 3 and 4 of the Pakistan-India joint commission are to meet in New Delhi tomorrow. The subcommission 3 will discuss matters relating to information, education, social sciences, culture, and sports, while the subcommission will consider questions relating to travel, tourism, and consular matters. The two Pakistani delegations arrived in New Delhi today to attend the meetings. They consist of officials from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Culture and Sports, Education, Interior, and Religious Affairs; Tourism Division; and Foreign Office.

Joint Staff Command Denies Iraqi Downing of Plane

GF181716 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 18, IRNA — The Iranian joint staff command denied an Iraqi report which said an Iranian aircraft had been shot down today following an air raid against civilian targets in As-Sulaymaniyah Province.

The joint staff said a number of Iranian Air Force planes carried out an operation against a military target inside Iraq today and they all returned safely to their bases.

Military analysts believe the Iraqi claim is aimed at justifying an aggression against Iranian civilian areas in the near future.

Fighter Planes Attack Military Base Inside Iraq

LD190843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: At 1100 hours yesterday morning, four fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a successful operation inside Iraqi territory attacked and bombed Kalaleh military base, concentration position of the mercenary Iraqi forces and their motor pool. In these operations, more than 75 percent of that base was destroyed and all our fighter planes returned safely to their bases after this successful operation.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,608

LD181736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Communique No 1,608 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the last 24 hours, the fire of the Islamic combatants in the Piranshah operational sector killed 10 Iraqi troops and wounded 3 others. The mighty defenders of Islam also set fire to several trenches and foxholes of the Saddamists, completely destroying one of their heavy mortars.

On the Sar Dasht and Marivan fronts, the Islamic combatants continued to defend their own positions; their defensive fire silenced the artillery fire of the Iraqi forces and halted the enemy's engineering activities and troop movements in these regions. Some of the enemy's defensive positions in this sector were set ablaze and the Saddamist mercenaries suffered losses and casualties.

Sporadic exchanges of artillery and other heavy weapons fire between our powerful forces and the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors continued on the western and southern border fronts. The victorious Islamic combatants further consolidated their own defensive positions, dispatching patrol groups and firing intensely on positions, fortifications, supply routes,and logistic centers of the enemy, thus controlling his movements. The Islamic combatants killed or wounded a number of Saddamist mercenaries on every front, destroyed defensive positions and tank and artillery emplacements of the Iraqi forces and inflicted damage on the Saddamists' equipment.

During exchanges on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the defenders of our Islamic homeland returned fire on positions and fortifications of the Saddamists on the other side of the Arvand RUD, silencing their fire; and while they disrupted movements and operations of the Saddamists, they killed or wounded a number of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The defenders of our Islamic homeland also set ablaze and destroyed four emplacements for heavy and light weapons, two observation posts, and two engineering vehicles of the enemy.

During the last 24 hours, the enemy's sporadic artillery fire on the city of Abadan damaged several houses and stores.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA on ICO Foreign Ministers Draft Resolutions

GF181624 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 18 Jan 84

["Conservative, Conciliatory Draft Resolutions Prepared by ICO F. Ministers (1)" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 18, IRNA — Conservative stance of the foreign ministers of Islamic states has been reflected in draft resolutions prepared on the situation in Lebanon, the Middle East, military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the Iraqi imposed war and issues affecting the Islamic world at their three-day pre-Islamic Conference Organisation heads of state summit meet, being held in Casablanca, Morocco.

The stances reflected in these draft resolutions put first the interests of the superpowers and ensures that the conferences heads will adopt accomodating and conservative positions vis-a-vis these issues and the superpowers.

The proposed resolutions by the foreign ministers not only did not condemn aggressions of the Soviet Union and Iraq against Afghanistan and Iran respectively, but regrettably even refrained from mentioning the Soviet Union's name in its military occupation of Afghanistan, thereby conceding new grounds to the Soviets.

This conservative position is taken at a time when legitimate struggles of Muslim people of Iran and Afghanistan have become targets for ever-increasing plots of aggressors.

The downward trend of the Islamic Conference Organisation in seriously confronting such issues of the Islamic world is deplorable and the passing of time has clearly shown that this organisation has been deviated from its original objectives. At present, the organisation is descending at an exceedingly fast pace towards compromise with the superpowers.

Informed sources in Tehran believe that the Islamic Conference Organisation's timidity in not mentioning the Soviet Union in the resolution on military occupation of Afghanistan, as well as their

refusal to condemn Iraqi aggression against Iran, both reflects the conferences weakness and influence of the superpowers on it.

This conference, which should acts as one of the fundamental axis for non-alignment to West or East and for the fight against infidelity and oppression, has today, in order to continue its ailing existence, resorted to compromise and conservation in the carrying out of its basic duty — vindicationof legitimate rights of Muslims throughout the world against aggressors.

No doubt, continuation of such a trend would have no result other than the losing of hope by one billion Muslims in the world in achieving their rights.

The foreign ministers resolution on the Middle East, especially the Palestine issue implicitly guarantees recognition of the Zionist regime.

The resolution reflects the political games played by Arab reactionary regimes to further please U.S. imperialism in following its policy of support for the Zionist regime and against Muslims.

This resolution not only did not forward new ideas for solving the Palestine problem, but reaffirmed the policy of the compromising and conservative wing of the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine which is a source of hope for reactionaries and for the U.S. imperialism.

Musavi on Cabinet Views of Islamic Conference

LD181758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi this morning chaired a Cabinet session which discussed political developments in the region and current affairs in the country. After today's Cabinet session, our colleague interviewed the prime minister:

[Begin recording; unidentified reporter] Mr Musavi, please tell us the main issues discussed in today's Cabinet session.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A number of political reports were discussed at today's session. Among foreign issues, the Islamic conference in Morocco was first discussed. As we have repeatedly announced, the fact that a government such as Morocco's is the host of the Islamic conference will pose many questions in the minds of the Muslims of the world, and it is natural that they should have such doubts. This places a question mark over the entire matter. In this connection, it was said that again yesterday the outcome of the Fes conference was discussed at the Islamic conference so that the leaders of Islamic countries may endorse it again. We have repeatedly expressed our open opposition to that issue, speaking as an Islamic, revolutionary country that talks with the language of Islam and the Koran. The solution to the Palestine issue is to Islamicize the issue and to destroy Israel. Naturally, those proposals are a kind of compromise with America, with Zionism, and a surrender to them. Islamic nations will not submit to such issues, even though the leaders of those countries may have put forward such proposals under pressure, due to their dependence and their submission to the demands of the superpowers.

Another issue discussed was a reference to the war imposed on our country. It has been said that in the draft resolution that has been prepared by the foreign ministers, they have expressed their gratitude for Iraq's peaceful attempts. We find this very interesting. The country that started the war — Iraq — whose barbarity and crimes are clear, who attacks our defenseless cities with large missiles and kills large numbers of people — is thanked for being a peace-loving country; although they have expressed the hope that the war will end through discussions.

In our view, what should be done is what was said by our prisoner who is held captive in the hands of Saddam. When he was asked if he hoped for the war to end, he said he hoped that truth would be victorious. We are followers of the truth; this is what has been prescribed by Islam and the Koran, and only this can destroy the roots of aggression in the region.

[Reporter] Going back to the Islamic conference in Morocco, progressive Islamic countries have not taken part in that conference. In view of the fact that one of the issues discussed in the conference is the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, what is the Islamic Republic of Iran's position toward their views as expressed in that conference.

[Musavi] We define our positions on the basis of the standards in which we believe. Ever since the beginning of the revolution, we have repeatedly announced that we believe these standards should be based upon ideology, the Koran, and Islam. Naturally, if the views expressed by international organizations are contrary to those standards, we will not accept them. At the same time, we have adopted a position to propagate facts in the world, and to express our views is in pursuance of the same goal. The letters written by the honorable president to Islamic leaders werepart of the same undertaking. In any case, the decisions of international organizations will be evaluated by us on the basis of our ideological principles. [end recording]

Reportage on Saharan Prime Minister's Visit

Meeting With Velayati

GF171728 Tehran IRNA in English 1641 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 17, IRNA — Mr. Mafoud 'Ali Beiba, prime minister of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), expressed gratitude over the non-participation of the Islamic Republic in the Islamic conference, which is in progress in Casablanca, Morocco and called Iran's stance to be supportive of the militant Saharan people.

In his meeting with the Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Mahfoud 'Ali Beiba also gave a detailed analysis of the aggression by Moroccan regime against the legal rights of the Saharan people. He also deplored the aid by the reactionary Arab countries aimed at bolstering the bankrupt regime of King Hassan, and the constant arms flow from the U.S. to the Moroccan regime for the same purpose.

Dr. Velayati in response detailed Iran's reasons for boycotting the ICO meet. One of the reasons, Velayati said was the wide

scale atrocities committed by the Moroccan regime against the Sahrawi people.

Dr. Velayati also noted that the holding of the ICO in Casablanca demonstrated the vain efforts of the reactionary regimes aimed at giving political credibility to the Moroccan regime. Velayati also criticised the compromising stand of the ICO conference on the Palestinian issue.

19 January Departure

LD191019 Tehran IRNA in English 0914 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 19, IRNA — Prime Minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) Mahfoud 'Ali Beiba, who arrived here January 15 at the head of a delegation, left Tehran for his country Thursday morning.

The SDAR prime minister, prior to his departure from Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, described the result of his visit to Iran as being fruitful.

The Saharan delegation was seen off by Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi of the Islamic Republic and a number of foreign diplomats here.

During his stay in Iran, Prime Minister Beiba met and conferred with President Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Musavi, and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

He also inspected signs of Iraqi crimes in the southern province of Khuzestan, including the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Majlis Elections Set for March-April

GF181653 Tehran IRNA in English 1641 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 18, IRNA — The second round of the Majlis elections and the interim elections of the experts assembly will be held in March-April 1984, announced Mohammad Memarzadeh, governor of Tehran in an interview with Persian daily *KEYHAN* today.

He further said that for the first time the Iranian war immigrants settled in Tehran would cast their votes for their city representatives in special ballots assigned for the purpose in Tehran.

He also noted that the statistics department of Iran had to give the official figure of the population to the Interior Ministry so as to determine the number of representatives for each city.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Urges Envoys To Export Islam

LD181436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, along with the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassadors and charges d'affaires to Arab and African countries, met Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, referring to the similarities between the situation in the modern word and the era preceding the emergence of Islam and to the horrible spiritual and cultural tangled mess and vacuum of the modern world, the Majlis speaker emphasized: Under such circumstances, the establishing of Islam and the emergence of a movement that has drawn its strength from heaven, God, and the fundamental guidelines of providence are extremely important.

Likening the two superpowers to the two powers of Byzantium and Iran prior to the emergence of Islam, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that the two superpowers had lost their appeal because of the exposure of their black deeds and said: Those who had set their hearts and minds on Western civilization, liberal slogans, democracy, government of the people by the people, human rights, and the tinsel of international organizations gradually came to realize that all these slogans were false.

On the other side of the issue, the socialists also gave rise to hope of improving the bad situation created by the imperialists. However, gradually it became clear that these people are carrying out the same deeds and tragedies through different methods.

Continuing his speech and referring to the observations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassadors and charges d'affaires to the Arab and African countries of the tragedies and disgrace of East and West, the Majlis speaker said: The real content of the superpowers' message today consists of lies, power, money, wealth and rapine. This reality has become manifestly clear to the people today. Therefore, in such circumstances, if a message and glad tidings were to light up the eyes of people who are far removed from Islam, then these together with the call to the people could achieve success. Fortunately, all the elements of power and success exist in this message. The antihuman civilizations are also endowed with the instruments of power. However, the power that lies in the message of Islam is nothing but the very hearts of the people. We have had this experience in Iran, Afghanistan, and Lebanon. The people of southern Lebanon, engulfed with poverty and war, on the one hand and besieged by the enemy, on the other, are showing resistance by merely preserving the power of the message in their hearts.

These experiences also apply to Africa. Consider the people of the Sahara, a country with a population of less than 1 million and with a vast territory of some 250,000 square km, which is endowed with water, land, and mines. They are at loggerheads with Morocco, which is itself beset by huge debts and is in a state of internal disintegration. If the people of the Sahara were to distance themselves further from their ethnic situation and were to acquaint and arm themselves increasingly with Islam, they could attain victory with the least weapons of war. On condition that, after victory, they do not fall into the embrace of others, as in the case of certain African countries, they can preserve their independence and will not be toppled by a military coup d'etat.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then stated that if we present our message to the world with sincerity and stand behind it, we can once again revive the present axis, that is, Islam. He called on Iran's ambassadors and charges d'affaires in Arab and African countries to try harder than ordinary ambassadors. The Majlis speaker added: Through the existing newspapers, magazines, and media you should convey the message of Islam. If administrative duties tend to shackle you hand and foot, try to change them; act

like (Salman), (Abu Dhar),and other companions of the apostle of God — may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion. Those who were dispatched by the prophet — may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion — to a foreign land used to enlist all those people who were thirsty for Islam in the service of the prophet and Islam after delivering the message.

Although our world has been tampered with and Eastern and Western ideas have soiled the minds of the people, there is ground for change. God willing, we should strive to move along cultural and Islamic paths before moving toward economic and political development, and we should carry a divine message and happiness and spiritual values for mankind.

Spokesman Says Jangal Organization Destroyed

LD181719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Mr Moqtada'i, member and spokesman of the Supreme Judicial Council, this morning answered reporters' questions on judicial issues and matters discussed during this week's Supreme Judicial Council sessions.

Referring to his trip to Mazandaran this week to investigate conditions at the Justice Minstry's offices in various towns in that province, he said with regard to the Jangal: Thank God that matter has been resolved thanks to the efforts of the Guards Corps brothers in the region. Nothing remains of the Jangal organization. The organization has been completely destroyed; its members are either fugitives or in prison. This was made possible thanks to God's blessings and assistance.

In reply to a question from a Central News Unit correspondent about whether the 11 February prisoners' amnesty covers repentant members of minigroups, he said: There is no general amnesty covering those who have repented; we shall pardon them individually. Depending on the results of the supervision of prisoners' psychological condition by prison authorities, religious judges,and prosecutors and after obtaining an assurance that they have truly repented and no longer pose a threat to the society, they will be pardoned. So far, we have had several cases in that respect.

Khomeyni Receives Reyshahri, Qom Representative

LD141207 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Mohammadi Reyshahri, president of the Armed Forces Islamic Revolution Court, met this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mohammad-Hoseyn (Ash'ari), the imam's representative in the Qom health department, was also received by the imam of the nation this morning. During the meeting, Imam Khomeyni emphatically ordered Mr (Ash'ari) to continue his work in the city of Qom.

NVOI Criticizes Trial, Torture of Tudeh Members

TA132010 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Noble Iranian People Condemn Kangaroo Courts of Regime's Rulers"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The Islamic regime's rulers — opponents of knowledge, virtue, liberty, and freedom of conscience — are engaged with unprecedented harshness and brutality in taking revenge on patriotic and noble officers, as well as on cadres and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

For more than 1 month now, they have been allegedly trying patriotic and noble Iranian officers in contrived military tribunals. Having subjected these patriotic officers to the most savage tortures for several months, they then bring them before Messrs Lajevardi and Fardust 24 hours prior to the court's session, and threaten them not to utter a word about what occurred during the interrogations. However, these threats and intimidations by the gentlemen failed to silence all the defendants, and the gentlemen's calculation turned out to be wrong. Their contrived closed courts, too, did not achieve their desired result.

In the sessions of the kangaroo courts, the patriotic officers defended their characters, honor, names, and beliefs with utmost courage and rejected all the unfounded and baseless charges fabricated by the CIA, the intelligence service, the Mossad, and the tyrannical rulers of the Islamic regime. It is for this reason, too, that rulers of the Islamic regime of Iran are extremely angry. In the upper echelons of government, disagreement over the necessity of staging shows against the Tudehis or not — these most loyal and genuine forces of the revolution — is intensifying day by day. Some of the authorities are extremely concerned about their ominous future. These rulers clearly see that neither the secrecy of the gentlemen nor the crude and blatant violation of the Constitution's principles, both during the investigation and interrogations and in the course of the so-called trials, have achieved any result except further disgrace and the intensification of the protest, hatred, and indignation of our homeland's people and progressive mankind against the regime and its tyrannical rulers.

In particular, some of these authorities are well aware that in a not too distant future, the people will bring them to trial for these crimes, for the blatant and crude violation of the Constitution's principles, and for shedding the blood of innocent people.

Yes, the objective of the Islamic regime of Iran's tyrannical rulers in launching a savage, cowardly, and insidious assault on the Iranian Tudeh Party was and remains no more than the establishment and consolidation of the foundations of the dependent capitalist system and the restoration of world-devouring America and hundreds of plundering imperialist monopolies to Iran.

At the outset of the onslaught against the genuine party of the masses and in the days when Messrs Fardust and Lajevardi were engaged in breaking the leaders and cadres of the Iranian Tudeh Party through the use of the most savage medieval tortures — and by means of drugs supplied by the CIA, the intelligence

service, and Mossad — and when the experts of Western espionage services were engaged in producing hundreds of hours of films about the proceedings of the interrogations of the incarcerated Tudehis following the use of physical, mental, and medical torture, the Islamic regime's tyrannical rulers did not realize or could not realize the fact that they were sowing the wind and will reap the storm.

The gentlemen had pinned great hopes on the result of the work of Lajevardi, the butcher of Evin, and Fardust as well as the experts and advisers of the espionage organizations of the United States, Britain, and Israel. For this reason, too, from the leader of the revolution down to other officials and government figures of the Islamic Republic, they constantly bragged about the security and intelligence competence of the torturers.

The noble Iranian people and progressive mankind condemn these kangaroo courts of the Islamic regime's rulers and demand an end to these puppet shows. They publicly announce that as long as the trials of the incarcerated Tudehis, including patriotic officers, are not held in the presence of neutral international delegations of observers, domestic and foreign correspondents, and members of their families, in open competent courts, these stage productions by rulers of the Islamic regime do not have the slightest legal value in the view of the Iranian nation.

The noble Iranian nation will never forgive the tyrannical rulers of the Islamic regime of Iran — these killers and torturers of the children of this land.

Radio Iran Reports Armed Clash in Tehran
GF181534 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] During a street clash in Tehran, three Iranian patriots have been killed. According to an eyewitness report, on last Monday [16 January], an armed clash took place between a revolution guards patrol and three armed fighters on 'Abbasabad Street in Tehran.

The patriots, one of which was a woman, ran into a revolution guard patrol and were surrounded on 'Abbasabad Street. In the ensuing clash, the revolution guards threw a grenade at the car carrying the Iranian patriots, wounding three of them, and later fired a machine gun at them.

During the clash, the female fighter swallowed a cyanide capsule, committing suicide.

Slogans Against Khomeyni, War Reported
GF142001 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] According to a report by nationalist sources, there was a severe clash during the funeral of a number of soldiers killed in action between the armed religious zealots and the families of the dead in Reza'iyeh some time ago. The mourning families chanted slogans against Khomeyni and the war while attending the funeral and condemned the destructive policies of the mullahs.

KEYHAN: Official Murdered in Bandar 'Abbas
GF181110 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Jan 84 P 2

[Text] Asghar Dabbaghian, under secretary of development affairs of the governorate general of Hormozgan Province, has been martyred. He was attacked and shot yesterday by some unknown persons near the Bandar 'Abbas registration department.

According to our correspondent quoting the intelligence and operation headquarters of the Hormozgan Revolution Guards Corps, there is some news on the identity of the attackers. Investigation continues in this respect.